



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Professor HEILPRIN remarked that in the south of France there were often warm days in winter, much as we have here, but he believed there were no failures in the hazel-nut there.

Mr. Meehan said that when he used the word Europe, he had England in his mind, as his own personal experience was chiefly drawn from there. In that country, he believed, the catkins were never brought on by warm days in winter, so as to mature before there was warmth enough to develop the female flowers.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, inquired whether the American species (*Corylus Americana*) exhibited the same characteristics as the English species?

Mr. Meehan replied that he believed it would be found to do so, in some degree.

*On Balanoglossus, etc.*—Prof. LEIDY stated that in a recent trip to Atlantic City, he had observed the singular worm, *Balanoglossus aurantiacus*. It occurs in moderate number along the shore of a pond between the beach and the lighthouse. In the same position he had collected *Solen ensis*, specimens of which were presented this evening. As this occurred in considerable number, he had procured a sufficient quantity to try it as an article of food, and had found it to make excellent soup. In the vicinity he had picked up a number of specimens of *Actinia rapiformis*, which had been recently thrown upon the beach. On a former occasion, at Atlantic City, he had observed another Actinia, the *Bicidium parasiticum*, which is parasitic on the large jelly-fish, *Cyanea arctica*, so frequently thrown on shore during the summer.

*Scolithus in Gravel.*—Prof. LEIDY remarked, that since making the communication on some rock specimens, he had been led to suppose that if the quartzite pebbles of our gravels were largely derived from the Potsdam sandstone, the characteristic fossil, *Scolithus*, would be found as an occasional associate. With this view he had recently taken an opportunity of examining a gravel bank on the University ground, and had there picked up the three specimens exhibited, with well-marked *Scolithus*, which were broken from as many boulders. He also directed attention to specimens presented by Mr. John Ford. These consist of pebbles of a chalky white porous siliceous rock, with impressions of brachiopod shells, which were picked up from the gravel of the reservoir at Fairmount Park.

---

MARCH 14.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-three persons present.